

ONC

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.
This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A thriving gamester has but a poor trade on't, who fills his
pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*
19. Noting the manner of an event.
Note,
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden? *Shakefp.*
20. On, the same with upon. See UPON.
ON. *adv.*
1. Forward; in succession.
As he forbore one act, so he might have foreborn another,
and after that another, and so on, till he had by degrees
weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit
itself. *South's Sermons.*
If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor,
and he his, and so on. *Locke.*
These smaller particles are again composed of others much
smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or
empty spaces between them; and so on perpetually till you
come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newt.*
2. Forward; in progression.
On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*
So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Milton.*
Hopping and flying, thus they led him on
To the flow lake. *Dryden.*
What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'ning stream.
Blackmore on Creation.
Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rew's J. Shore.*
3. In continuance; without ceasing.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.
You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments still possess:
As in a feverish dream you still drink on,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*
The peasants defy the sun; they work on in the hottest
part of the day without intermission. *Locke's Educat.*
4. Not off.
5. Upon the body, as part of dress.
A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*
Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels on;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*
6. It notes resolution to advance.
Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;
And bravely on, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*
ON. *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement to at-
tack; elliptically for *go on*.
Therefore on, or sweep your sword stark-naked; for meddle
you must. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakefp. R. III.*
ONCE. *adv.* [from *one*.]
1. One time.
Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but once in two years;
the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*
Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the surer messenger,
A dove, sent forth once and again to spy
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
You came out like some great monarch, to take a town
but once a year, as it were for your diversion, though you
had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*
O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this once thy labour, to sustain
My right, and execute my just disdain.
In your tuneful lays,
Once more rebound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*
2. A single time.
Who this heir is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*
3. The same time.
At once with him they rose:
Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast,
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*
Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense dis-
tance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is di-
lated by refraction may appear from hence, that when the

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- moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes,
not gradually like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newt.*
4. At a point of time indivisible.
Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at once; at once the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphig.*
5. One time, though no more.
Fulcius, those ill deeds that fully fame,
In blood once tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate.
This hath all its force at once, upon the first impression,
and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time.
Thereon his arms and once-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*
My foul had once some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*
8. Once seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has
at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this*
once, that once.
ONE. *adj.* [an, cene, Saxon; een, Dutch; ein, German; εἷς,
Greek.]
1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.
The man he knew was one that willingly,
For one good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*
Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged
also one God the most high, to be the father and creator of
all things. *Raleigh.*
If one must be rejected, one succeed,
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*
Love him by parts in all your numerous race,
And from those parts form one collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryden.*
2. Indefinitely; any.
We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shakespeare.*
I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and un-
derstandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth
away that which was sown in his heart. *Matt. xiii. 19.*
If any one prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair
fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were
some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*
3. Different; diverse; opposed to another.
What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers,
commanding one another's fortunes. *Shakespeare.*
It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the
proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing
to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*
Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place
with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*
It is one thing to think right, and another thing to know
the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advan-
tage and clearness. *Locke.*
My legs were clost together by so many wrappers one
over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Add.*
Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or with a file,
produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
At one time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to
frost them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue.
Baker on Learning.
4. One of two opposed to the other.
Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether
there hath been any such thing as this. *Deist. iv. 32.*
Both the matter of the stone and marble, had been at
once fluid bodies, till one of them, probably the marble, be-
first growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yield-
ing consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*
There can be no reason why we should prefer any one ac-
tion to another, but because we have greater hopes of ad-
vantage from the one than from the other. *Smallbridge.*
5. Particularly one.
One day when Phæbe fair,
With all her band was following th' chase,
This nymph quite tire'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
6. Some future.
Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall one day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*
ONE. *n. f.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve
to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may
seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may
perhaps

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- perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an ad-
jective.]
1. A single person.
If one by one you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*
Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues,
and perfections of all men were in the present possession of
one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still
be fought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker, b. i.*
From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising one by one the suppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
When join'd in one, the good, the fair, the great,
Descends to view the muse's humble seat. *Graville.*
2. A single mass or aggregate.
It is one thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*
3. The first hour.
Till 'tis one o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget. *Shakefp. M. Wives of Wind.*
4. The same thing.
I marvel, why I answer'd not again;
But that's all one, omittance is no-quittance. *Shakefp.*
To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is
all one as to lay any thing is, and is not in the understand-
ing. *Locke.*
5. A person.
A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every
one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*
6. A person by way of eminence.
Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd one,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakefp.*
7. A distinct or particular person.
That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter;
for birds will learn one of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the one to the
other. *Bacon's Holy War.*
One or other fees a little box which was carried away with
her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*
8. Persons united.
As I have made ye one, lords, one remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakefp.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind.
The king was well in structed how to carry himself be-
tween Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to keep themat one
within themselves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
He is not at one with himself what account to give of it.
Tillotson.
10. [On, *on*, French.] It is used sometimes a general or in-
definite nominative for any man, any person. For one the
English formerly used *men*; as, *they live obscurely men know*
not how, or do obscurely, men mark not when. *Ascham.* For
which it would now be said, *one knows not how, one knows*
not when; or, it is not known how. Any person; any man
indefinitely.
It is not so worthy to be brought to heroic effects by for-
tune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by one's own
choice and working. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since
it neither lets forth what Ærona is, nor what the cause should
be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man
blessed with ease, affluence and power; not of one who had
been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*
For provoking of urine, one should begin with the gentlest
first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
For some time one was not thought to understand Aristotle,
unless he had read him with Averroes's comment. *Baker.*
11. A person of particular character.
Then must you speak
Of one that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
Of one not easily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme.
With lives and fortunes trusting one
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Shakefp. Othello.*
Edward I. was one that very well knew how to use a vic-
tory, as well as obtain it. *Waller.*
One who contemned divine and human laws. *Hale.*
12. One has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for
persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world*; or when
it relates to some thing going before, and is only the repre-
sentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of
speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very
elegant, yet is used by good authors.
Be not found here; hence with your little ones. *Shakefp.*
These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to
the world, than such ruinous ones as are dyed in human blood.
Glanville's Sceps. Pref.
He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which
is but one, may easily find many false ones, error being in-
finite. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*

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- The following plain rules and directions, are not the less
useful because they are plain ones. *Atterbury.*
There are many whole waking thoughts are wholly em-
ployed on their sleeping ones. *Addison's Spectator.*
Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who
might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested
with an authority limited by law. *Addison's Freeholder.*
This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath
been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down,
when so obvious an one occurs, that when a great genius ap-
pears the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*
ONE'EYED. *adj.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye.
A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint
The oncey'd heron on his elephant. *Dryden.*
The mighty family
Of oncey'd brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*
ONEIROCRITICAL. *adj.* [ὄνειρος *oneiros*, Gr. *oneirocritique*, Fr. it
should therefore according to analogy be written *oneirocritic*
and *oneirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.
If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined
to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that
new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent
has directed him to make. *Addison's Spectator.*
ONEIROCRITICK. *n. f.* [ὄνειρος *oneiros*, Gr.] An interpreter of
dreams.
Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find
in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter
of dreams. *Addison's Spectator, No. 505.*
ONE'NESS. *n. f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.
Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity,
having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all
things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*
The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the fe-
veral hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature,
and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity,
and his consubstantiality with the father when he came down
from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*
ON'ERARY. *adj.* [onerarius, Lat. *oneratse*, Fr.] Fitted for car-
riage or burthens.
TO ON'ERATE. *v. a.* [onerare, Lat.] To load; to burthen.
ON'ERATION. *n. f.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*
ON'EROUS. *adj.* [onerous, Fr. *onerus*, Lat.] Burthenfome;
oppressive.
A banished person, that is absent out of necessity, retains
all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime.
Ayliffe's Pargerson.
ONION. *n. f.* [oignon, French.]
It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are
hollow or pip; the stalk also hollow and swells out in the
middle; the flowers consisting of six leaves are collected in-
to a spherical head; the style of the flower becomes a roundish
fruit divided into three cells, containing roundish seeds. *Mil.*
If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well. *Sha. Taming of the Shrew.*
I an als, am onion-ey'd. *Sha. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No fav'ry dish without an onion:
But left your kissing should be spoil'd,
Your onions must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*
ON'LY. *adj.* [from *one, onely, or onelike*.]
1. Single; one and no more.
Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
This only man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other.
The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the
only art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind
in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*
3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.
ON'LY. *adv.*
1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.
I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*
The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fa-
ther's vices; and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from
the natural course of things. *Tillotson, Sermon. 4.*
All who deserve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryd.*
Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser
evils; but when we live the best. *Wate.*
2. So and no otherwise.
Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only*
evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*
3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten*.
ONOMANCY. *n. f.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.
Definitions were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out
of names, as though the names and natures of men were
suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary
motion. *Camden.*
ONOMANTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Predicting by names.
Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars
against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew,
willed